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Grammar: Verb Tenses & Verb Forms - Gerund





QUIZ

1. Most university students _____ on campus in their first year.
A. lives
B. live
C. are living
2. From this graph we can see that the economy _____ at the moment.
A. improves
B. improve
C. is improving
3. They _____ personal computers when my father was a student.
A. hadn't
B. didn't have
C. weren't having
4. I _____ be a practicing doctor but now I'm more interested in research.
A. was used to
B. used to
C. would

GRAMMAR FOR IELTS



5. The teacher_____ us how to do practice tenses when the fire bell rang.

- A. showed
- B. shown
- C. was showing

6. I finished my essay yesterday but_____ it in to the tutor yet.

- A. I've given
- B. I haven't given
- C. I didn't give

7. _____ the experiment three times now with different results each time!

- A. We've done
- B. We did
- C. We've been doing

8. When I arrived the lecture_____, so I didn't find it easy to follow.

- A. started
- B. had started
- C. had been starting

9. She_____ well at school but that changed when she became friends with a different group of girls.

- A. did
- B. had done
- C. had been doing



What are verbs? Indicate action & time

Verbs are words that describe an action or talk about something that happens. They take many different forms depending on-

Their subjects

Eg: He **does**/ They **do**

The time they refer to- actions happening in the past, present and future.

Eg: I **eat** lunch everyday, I **ate** a special lunch yesterday

Other ideas we want to express/ describe a state of being/ occurrence

Eg: **happen, become, have.**

The audience **became** silent.



How many tenses do we have?

| Tense | Example |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Simple Present Tense | She does. |
| 2. Simple Past Tense | She did. |
| 3. Simple Future Tense | She will do. |
| 4. Present Continuous | She is doing. (Sub+is/am/are+V+ing) |
| 5. Past Continuous | She was doing. (Sub+ was/were) |
| 6. Future Continuous | She will be doing. |
| 7. Present Perfect | She has done. (Sub+ has/have) |
| 8. Past Perfect | She had done. |
| 9. Future Perfect | She will have done. |
| 10. Present Perfect Continuous | She has been doing. (Sub+has/have+been+V+ing) |
| 11. Past Perfect Continuous | She had been doing. |
| 12. Future Perfect Continuous | She will have been doing. |



VERB FORMS

| Verb Form | Example |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Infinitive | to dance |
| 2. Base/root form | dance |
| 3. Past simple | danced |
| 4. Past Participle | danced |
| 5. Present participle | (Verb + ing) - dancing |



REGULAR VERBS

Simple past forms are formed by adding *-ed* to the infinitive of the verb.

- | | |
|---|--|
| • <i>start</i> → <i>started</i> | • <i>stop</i> → <i>stopped</i> |
| • <i>kill</i> → <i>killed</i> | • <i>plan</i> → <i>planned</i> |
| • <i>jump</i> → <i>jumped</i> | • <i>try</i> → <i>tried</i> |
| • <i>agree</i> → <i>agreed</i> | • <i>carry</i> → <i>carried</i> |
| • <i>like</i> → <i>liked</i> | • <i>play</i> → <i>played</i> |
| • <i>escape</i> → <i>escaped</i> | • <i>enjoy</i> → <i>enjoyed</i> |



IRREGULAR VERBS

| Base form | Past tense | Past participle |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>be</i> | <i>was/were</i> | <i>been</i> |
| <i>begin</i> | <i>began</i> | <i>begun</i> |
| <i>break</i> | <i>broke</i> | <i>broken</i> |
| <i>bring</i> | <i>brought</i> | <i>brought</i> |
| <i>buy</i> | <i>bought</i> | <i>bought</i> |
| <i>build</i> | <i>built</i> | <i>built</i> |
| <i>choose</i> | <i>chose</i> | <i>chosen</i> |

| Base form | Past tense | Past participle |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| <i>come</i> | <i>came</i> | <i>come</i> |
| <i>cost</i> | <i>cost</i> | <i>cost</i> |
| <i>cut</i> | <i>cut</i> | <i>cut</i> |
| <i>do</i> | <i>did</i> | <i>done</i> |
| <i>draw</i> | <i>drew</i> | <i>drawn</i> |
| <i>drive</i> | <i>drove</i> | <i>driven</i> |
| <i>Eat</i> | <i>ate</i> | <i>eaten</i> |

E.g: Past Tense:- She **broke** the vase.

Past Participle:- The **broken** vase lies on the floor.



Gerunds

Gerunds are verbs that end with "-ing" (Present participle form of the verb) acting as nouns.

Gerunds are always singular.

For example (gerunds shown in bold):

Swimming is a good exercise.

Smoking is injurious to health.



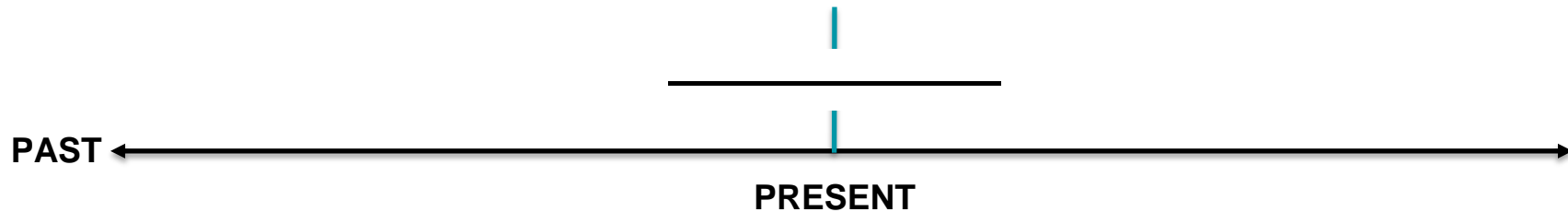
Let's Practise!

Use gerunds to fill in the blanks

1. _____ is a hobby of mine.
2. Let's go ----- at the club tonight.
3. I delayed ----- Jerry the bad news.
4. Holly decided that ----- above the clouds was the most incredible experience she'd ever had.
5. Bill avoided ----- his math assignment because the World Series was on.



SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (Use 1)



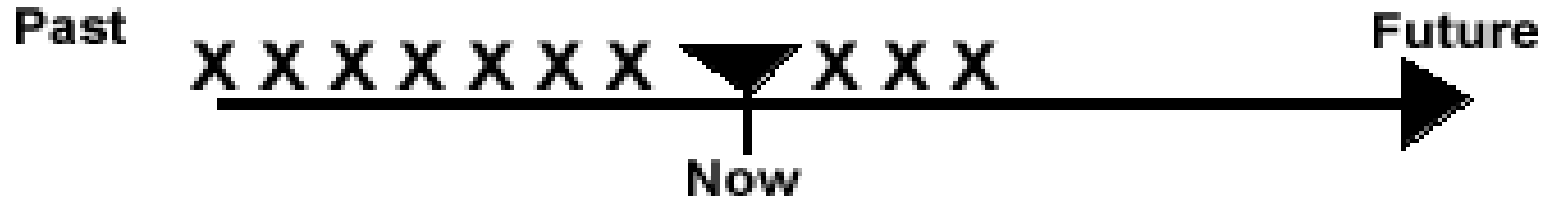
1. regular habits or repeated actions.
2. permanent situations
3. facts or generally accepted truths
4. instructions and directions
5. stories , films, books and plays.

E.g. :

Where do you live? **I live in Delhi**



SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (Use 2)



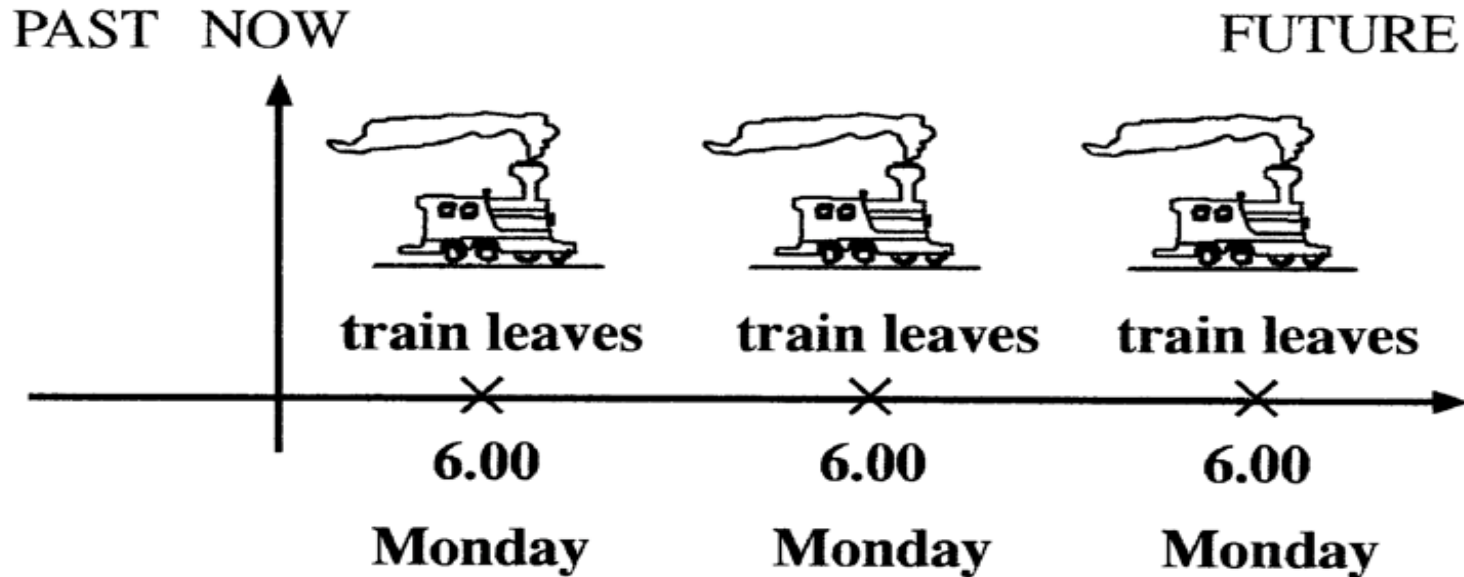
Talk about your daily routine.

E.g. :

I wake up at 5 am everyday. I brush my teeth.



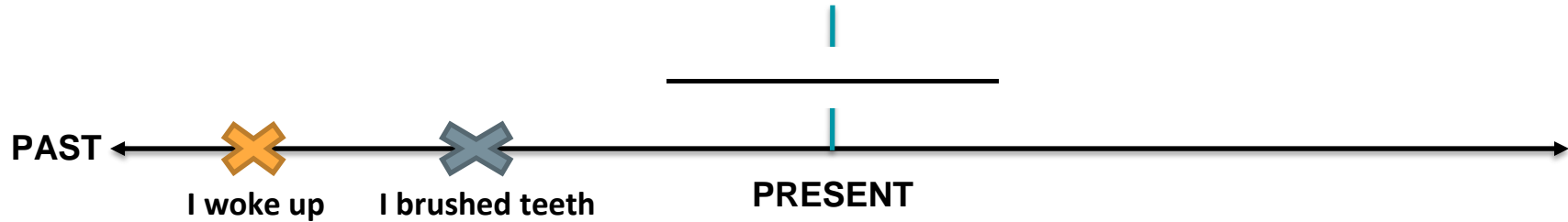
SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (Use 3)



E.g. : The train leaves at 6 on Monday.



SIMPLE PAST

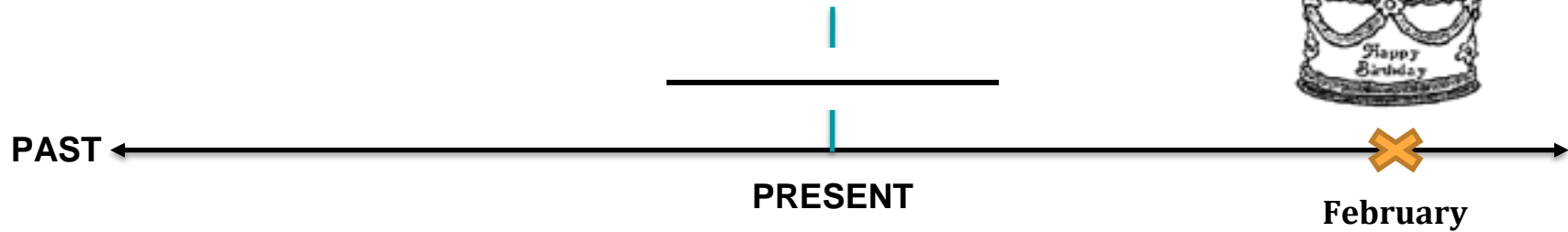


E.g. : What was your routine yesterday?

I wake up at 5am, brushed my teeth and ate breakfast.



FUTURE SIMPLE (Use 1)



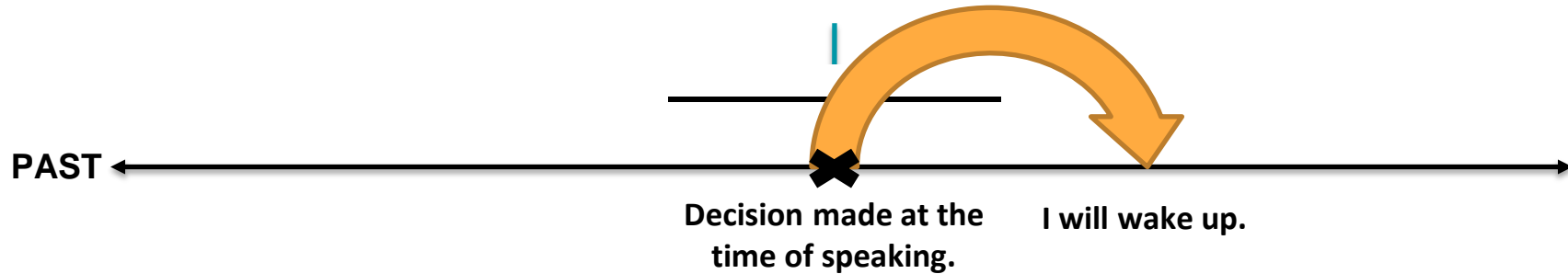
E.g. : How old will you be next year?

I will be 27 in February.

USE 1: To talk about future events that can not be changed.



FUTURE SIMPLE (Use 1)



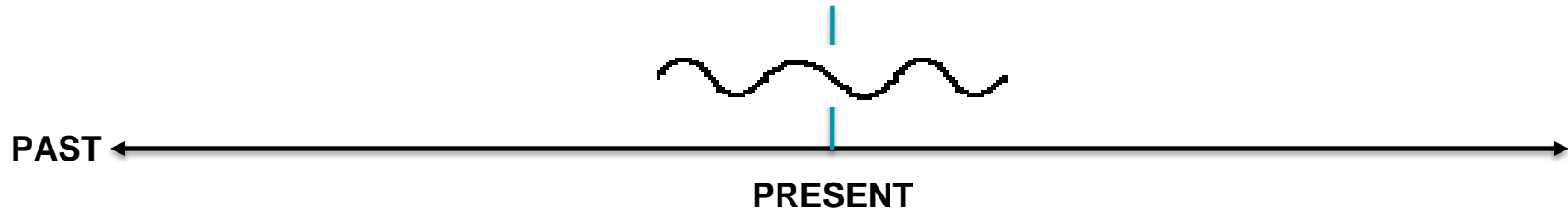
E.g. : What is your plan for tomorrow?

I will wake up at 5 am and I will brush my teeth.

USE 2: To make decisions made at the moment of speaking – a spontaneous decision.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS (Use 1)

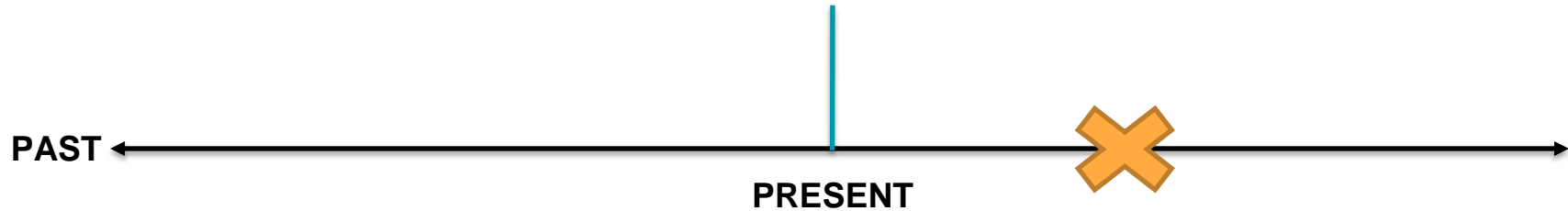


E.g. : What are you doing right now?

USE 1: To talk about Ongoing actions



PRESENT CONTINUOUS (Use 2)

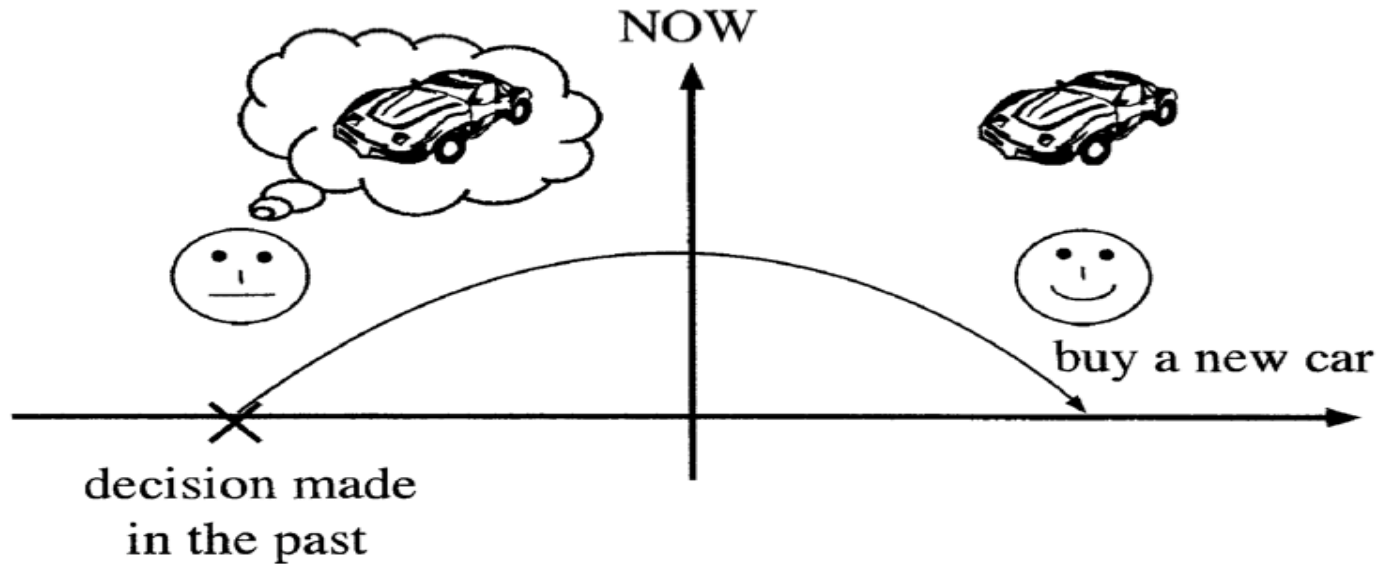


E.g. : I'm meeting Jane at 3:30 PM on Friday.

USE 2: To talk about plans or definite arrangements for future.
(This use is called the “diary future”)
Time reference is given/ understood.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS (Going to)



I am going to buy a new car - intention/plan

There are dark clouds in the sky → It is going to rain. (Based on evidence in the present.)



PAST CONTINUOUS



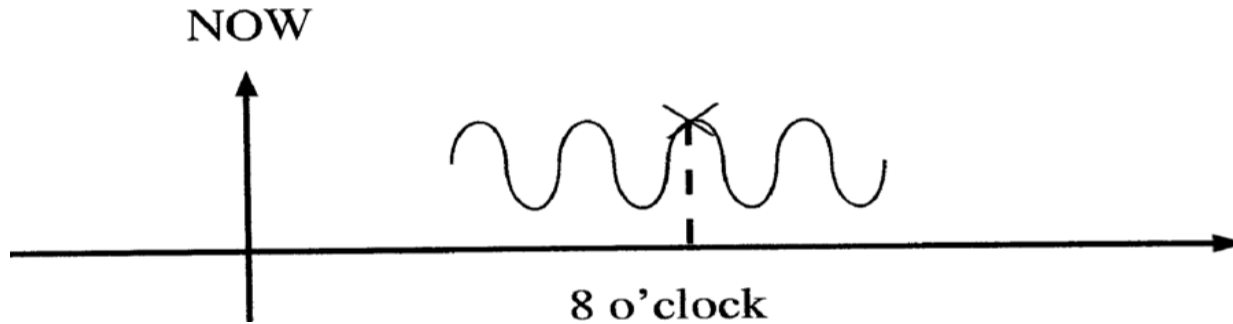
E.g. : Last night, I **was walking** home when I **slipped** on the icy path.

USES:

1. To provide the background scene to an action or event (usually in the past simple)
2. Ongoing action in the past.



FUTURE CONTINUOUS



E.g. : What will you be doing tomorrow at the same time?

I will be learning Grammar at 8 o'clock.

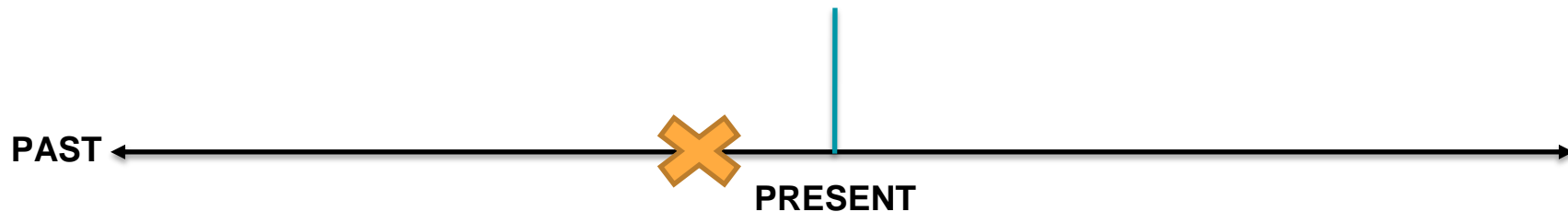
I'll be seeing Sarah at lunch.

USES:

1. To describe or predict events or situations continuing in the future.
2. To talk about events that are planned or already decided.



PRESENT PERFECT (Use 1)



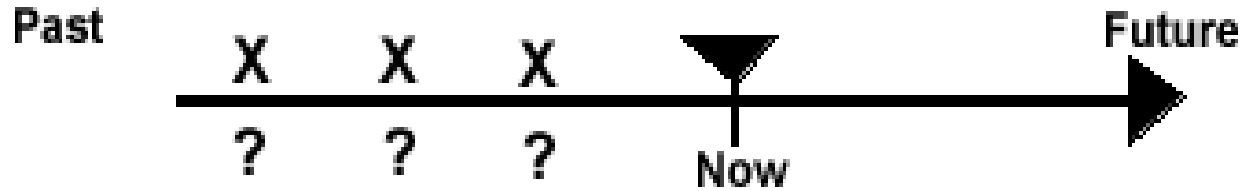
E.g.:

1. I **have answered** 20 questions so far.
2. Alex **has studied** two foreign languages.
3. She **hasn't** slept since yesterday.
4. My sister **has** already **made** a big cake.

USE 1: To talk about a recently finished action and has an effect in the present.



PRESENT PERFECT (Use 2)



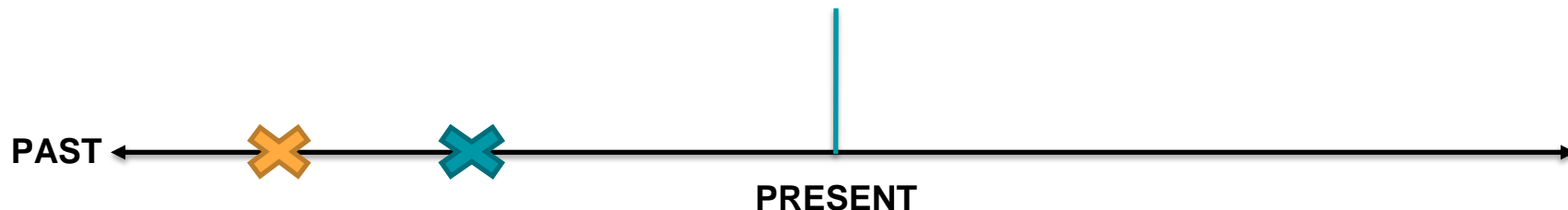
I **have been** to New Zealand, Iceland and Taiwan.

USE 2:

To talk about experiences



PAST PERFECT



What is the difference in these sentences?

- When I got home, my husband cooked dinner.
- When I **got** home, my husband **had cooked** dinner.

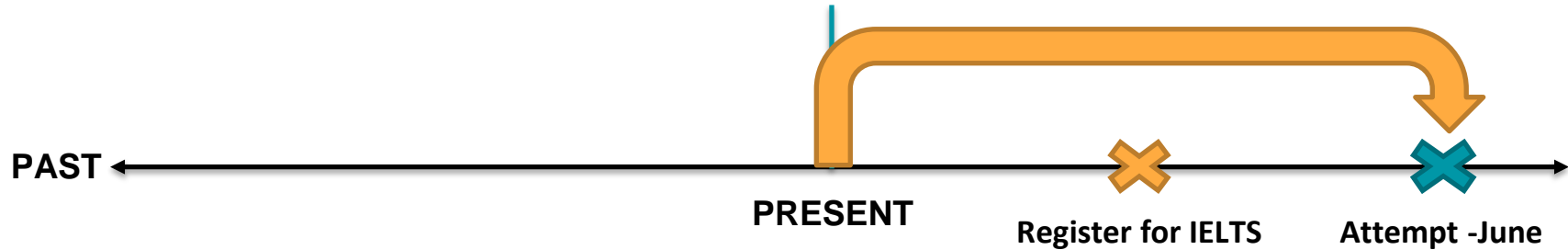
To talk about 2 past actions: to show that an action occurred BEFORE another action.

1st action in past perfect form (had + Past participle)

2nd action in simple past



FUTURE PERFECT



E.g: What will you do before attempting the IELTS exam? - Register for the exam

USE: To talk about a future event that will finish before a specified time in the future.



PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (1)



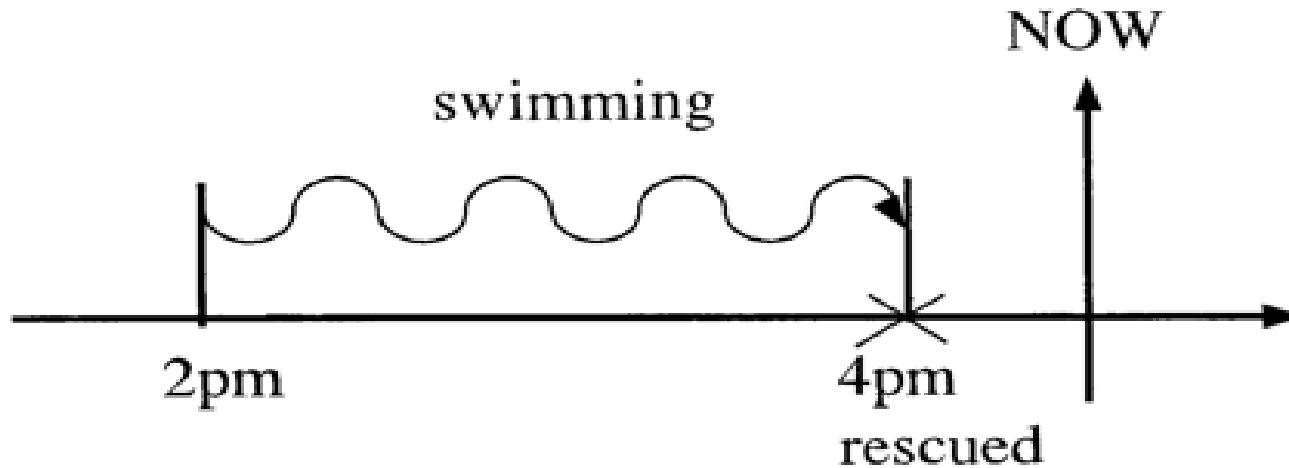
Example 1 - I **have been studying** Japanese in 2018. I am still learning.

Example2 - What **have you been doing** since 4PM?





PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS



They **had been swimming** in the water for 2 hours when they were rescued.



QUIZ- Are these sentences correct?

I remember a trip I once 1. made to my grandmother's house. She 2. would live about 30 kilometres away from us and we 3. used to going there quite often with our mother.

On this occasion we 4. set off to my grandmother's after school on a cold winter's day. When we were about to leave we 5. were noticing that some snow was beginning to fall, and as we 6. were driving along we 7. were realising that it 8. snowed more and more heavily. Suddenly we had to brake hard as the car in front stopped suddenly.

We 9. were skidding and 10. went off the road into a ditch! It was pretty scary, but we were lucky and none of us were hurt. We got out of the car, and my mother 11. was phoning for help on her mobile phone. While we 12. were waiting for help it 13. was stopping snowing and we 14. sang lots of songs to keep ourselves cheerful. Eventually the truck 15. was coming and pulled our car out of the ditch. The car wasn't badly damaged, but we 16. decided to turn round and go home. We didn't manage to see our grandmother that day, but it was so frightening that I will never forget it.

THANK YOU